tary Whitney sounded the President and found sim favorably disposed toward Thurman. Secretary Whitney has heretofore been politically unfriendly to Thurman, and was one of the principal factors in preventing his nomination for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1880. Calvin S. Brice, of Lima, O., the millionaire credited with being railroad magnate, is real original promoter of the He heads the Ohio boom. delegation. The story goes that Brice has his eye on the Senatorial seat occupied by Senator Payne. The Payne people are friendly to Brice, but the latter was given to understand by Thurman's friends that he never could reach the Senate as long as Thurman lived, and in order to conciliate Thurman and shelve him as a Senatorial aspirant, Brice persuaded Secretary Whitney to come out for Thurman, and thus the old Roman is said to have been brought into the race. Brice will probably be elected mem-ber of the national committee from Ohio to suc-

WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

ceed Armstrong.

Hon. Stephen M. White Selected for Temporary Chairman—Other Appointments.

St. Louis, June 4.—The national Democratic committee met at noon in the parlor of the Southern Hotel. They went into secret session at 12:30, when Chairman Barnum requested that all persons not members of the committee withdraw for a few moments. The first business before the committee was the selection of a temporary chairman for the convention. Stephen

before the committee was the selection of a temporary chairman for the convention. Stephen M. White, of California, was nominated by National committeeman Tarpey, of California, and was elected, without opposition.

Proxies were forwarded by committeeman Grubb, of Delaware, for whom Joseph A. Draper appeared; Judd, of Illinois, for whom W. C. Goudey answered; Ross, of New Jersey, for whom T. Abbett was proxy; Steinway, of New York, for whom H. Oelrich was proxy; McCormack, of Montana, for whom J. R. Toole was proxy; Rosenbrough, of Utah, for whom Wm. M. Ferry was proxy, and Smalley, of Vermont, who was represented by Hiram Atkins. John T. Mitchell presented Mr. Vilas's permanent proxy; Mr. Noltner presented Don M.

Dickinson's proxy.

Mr. Goudey, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the door-keepers to take up coupons on the entrance of the holders to the convention, and to return the same as a check on leaving the hall. This resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

The report of the committee on arrangements was received and adopted, approving the appointment of Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, as sergeant-at-arms, and Daniel Able, of Missouri, as chief deep keeper

On motion of Mr. Semple, of Alabama, F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was made secretary of the convention's temporary organization. The following assistant secretaries were appointed: Alfred Orrendorf, of Illinois; W. W. Ecott, of Virginia; T. E. Barrett, of St. Louis; Leopold Strauss, of Alabama; A. O. Hill, of Minnesota; John T. Ripley, of Georgia; E. Rowley, of Michigan: Olney Newell, of Colorado; T. J. Single, of Missouri, and E. L. Meritt, of Nebraska.

braska.

The committee then selected the following reading clerks: Thos. S. Pettit, chief reading clerk of the House of Representatives; M. T. Barrett, of New Jersey; T. O. Walker, of Iowa; R. H. Henry, of Mississippi; J. O. Henderson, of Indiana; Jos. Carr, of St. Louis, and E. D. Sawyer. Among the other nominations for reading clerk, the name of Nicholas M. Bell was suggested, but the committeeman making the nomination was reminded that Mr. Bell had become an office-holder since 1884, and his appointment as reading clerk while holding the position as superintendent of foreign mails was not proper. The name was accordingly with-

On motion of Mr. Dawson, of South Carolina, Mr. E. B. Dickinson, of New York, was elected official stenographer.

The committee then took up the question of distributing the tickets. For this purpose the basis of distribution at Chicago in 1884 was adopted. The tickets were brought out in boxes, with badges, etc., and delivered to the committee. Much surprise and some hard feeling was expressed over what was alleged to be the small local allotment. Without taking up any other matter of importance the committee adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Lieux-Gov. Stephen Mallory White, of California, who was made temporary chairman of the convention, is a native Californian, born in 1853. He is named after Stephen Mallory, the confederate Secretary of the Navy, to whom he is related through his mother. He is a lawyer by profession, and now has an extensive practice at Los Angeles. Cal. He has represented Los Angeles county in the Legislature, and, as President of the Senate, succeeded to the lieutenant-governorship on the death of Governor Bartlett. He presided over the State conventions at Stockton and at San Francisco, and has a reputation as a presiding officer of considerable executive ability. He has a strong, clear

While discussing the meeting of the national committee, ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, said: "I shall retire from the national committee, and have so notified my delegation. I was told that the place was there for me, but I positively deelined to take it. I am entitled to a rest. I orcanized every convention since 1860, except the iast, and have been a national committeeman for twenty-one years. That's a pretty good period of service, and I think I ought to be allowed to retire. There is going to be a decided change in the composition of the committee ere long. P. H. Kelly, of Minnesota; A. H. Brown, of Indiana; B. B. Smalley, of Vermont; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, and I are about to go out. Secretary Vilas has already withdrawn to make room for John T. Michell. I don't like the committee method of organizing conventions; the one man plan is much better, in my judgment. We don't expect to do anything for the ticket in Massachusetts. Ben Butler is against Cleveland, but not actively. It does not matter much anyway in Massachusetts. The only New England State we have any show of carrying will be Connecticut, and if we declare for a low tariff our chances there will be slim. I would not waste any money on the Northwest or Ohio. Indiana, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are the States to be watched. We used to spend a fortune in Ohio every election, but that time has passed, Indiana will be safe with Thurman or Gray. I believe the old Roman will be nominated. There will be a hot fight in New York. I think Blaine will be the Republican candidate. He can have it if he wants it, and I believe that if the convention were to call on him he would accept, even though be may not, in all sincerity, care for the nomination. Sherman could, of course, prewent a unanimous tender, and, in fact, Allison, Depew, Lincoln and Sherman might combine against the magnetic man, but it not likely. As to Governor Hill? Well. suppose he will give Cleveland the same support that Cleveland gave him. I am conwinced, though, that a contract of somd kind will be made that will insure his active support of the ticket. He would not dere fight Cloveland openly, any more than McDonald would Gray in Indiana, but there is a difference be-tween active support and indifference. Every nerve will have to be strained to make success certain in New York. I guess the convention will adopt the 1884 platform. It is a conservative document, and was framed by Hewitt, Morrison and others."

THE NEW YORK CROWD.

Their Arrival, Particularly the Appearance of Tammany, the Sensation of the Day. Sr. Louis, June 4. - Delegates, alternates, political clubs and politicians of high and low degree are arriving thick and fast this morning, and St Louis, to-day, has assumed the crowded condition that is always usual during national conventions. As early as 7 o'clock this morning the Union Depot was packed, and all during the morning, at intervals of five and ten minutes, regular and special trains have been coming in and emptying their loads of people who come to take part in the fray. For a block or more outside the station carriages and vehicles of all descriptions are packed, and along the sidewalks and in the station are numerous bands and commettees awaiting for the delegations which they have been assigned to escort to their hotels. The delegations began arriving early. They arrived in divisions and individuals here and there for the first hour or two, and then whole delegations began putting in appearance. They al wore badges and nearly all bandannes. The only word on their lips was Thurman. Notwithstanding the excitement and bustle there was little cheering, all hands evidently reserving themselves for an outpurst of enthusiasm later in the proceedings, when it would perhaps count for something. The Marine Band lay in wait for Tammany and the First Battalion band for the New York County Democracy. Nowand then they would tune their pipes, and to the delight of the crowds nearly raise with noise

the corrugated fron roofs. At about 9 o'clock the middle space of the depot was filled with people. They were crushed together by the moving trains and the endeavor of a great number to get into a little space. The cause of the crush was the approaching arrival of the New Yorkers. The trains bearing the County Democracy and Tammany were late, and though scheduled only some minutes behind, were really delayed hours. The Chicago County Democracy arrived before them, and so did the Iroquois Club of the same city. Each had a big band of music, and all formed in line together, the Iroquois (silk stockings) to the rear and the Counties (short hairs) in front. While the bands blew themselves hoarse the undulating line of white and black tall hats of the Chicago men passed out of the depot. A Wisconsin delegafrom Lafayette, Ind. wearing the first badges, and were of the arrivals showing a disposition to yell. The Topeka Democratic Flambeaux Club, with their ten medals and canvas uniforms, arrived about this moment and were soon joined by the Kansas City Democratic Club. The feature of the morcing, probably, was the Kansas City Democratic Club's entry. Their band was extra gaily arrayed and the members of the club wore white, high hats and yellow linen dusters, and most of them had tied about their necks or wrapped about their hats red bandanna handkerchiefs, showing their leaning toward the old Roman. One of these handkerchief-wearers had on the top of his high hat a small but complete rooster. The club was preceded by their groesque-looking flambeaux men in the march down town. The Samuel J. Randall Club, of Pittsburg, with yellow gloves, white hats, blue suits and velvet badges were numerous in the depot, though they arrived yesterday. They were welcoming this morning additions to their numbers that came in from the East. The Texas delegation got off the train at the east end of the depot and comparatively escaped

The Tammany sachems numbered 700, and repuired a train all to themselves, made up in twohuge sections. Their cars all bore immense canvas legends "Tammany Hall." The crowds in the depot gazed curiously at the braves as they stepped off the cars. Each wore a red silk badge, on which was printed in silver letters the name "Tammany." Edward S. Stokes, Roswell P. Flower and a few others of the Tammanvites poarded carriages at the depot and were driven direct to their hotel. The remainder fell in line and were escorted on toot to the Exposition building and their hotels by the Hendricks Association. The latter company followed the Tammany men until Twelfth street was reached. when they took the lead with their band and led the way. The crowds that followed were augmented as the procession proceded, and it was evident that Tammany was the drawing card. It is generally supposed that Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued" orator, who is one of the mmany party, will present President Cleveland's name to the convention. Like all the other Tammany men, Dougherty expressed himself for Thurman.

There were 305 men in the delegation of the New York County Democracy. Their leader, Judge Maurice J. Power, occupied the bridal chamber in car No. 494, which was once the old Vanderbilt family coach. Senator Murphy and the Murphy Legion, of the First assembly district, were in the sleepers immediately to the rear. The Murphy men presented an exceptionally handsome appearance in line, with their stalwart figures, light suits and high hats. A notable figure among the County men, attracting general attention, was Col. John R. Fellows. The Hendricks Association returned from its parade with the Tammany men in time to escort the County Democracy to the Southern Hotel, by way of the Exposition building. Thurman appears to be the choice of this organization for the vice-presidency. Colonel Fellows remarked: "We have not talked about any candidate, and have none. We are for whoever is nominated. As yet, no attempt has been made to unite on any man. I prefer Thurman if he will take it, and I suppose most of the others do." Said Senator Murphy, "The County Democracy is solid for Thurman, provided he

Jos. J. O'Donoghue, of Tammany Hall, while waiting in the depot for the formation of the line of march, talked about the preference of his associates for the Vice-president. "Thurman is our cry." he said, "first, last, and all the time. He is the man we want, and he will be nominated. With that ticket, Cleveland and Thurman, we will win, hands down."
"What majority would you predict for that

"Between 60,000 and 80,000. It will sweep the State, I can tell you."
"Will not the so-called free-trade utterances of Cleveland injure him in the State?"
"I think not. Personally, I am not a freetrader. I believe in protection. So do many strong Democrats; but we recognize the necessity for a revision of the tariff, and think the revision can safely be left to Congress. Cleve-

and is not a free-trader. He is for revision.

Read the last part of his message. That shows

it fully to our satisfaction. Thomas S. Brennen, president of the New York Board of Charities and Corrections, and marshal of Tammauy Hali for the parade tomorrow night, is the tallest man in the organization. On the arrival of the train bearing the braves he jumped to the platform and had several barrels rolled out of the cars. "He's going to open the barrel," cried some one in the crowd. and the politicians in the crowd all passed forward to witness that pleasant operation. The barrel was opened, and marshal Brennan drew forth boxes of badges marked with the number of the New York districts to which the boxes were to go. The politicians were disappointed, and left the marshal to look at Richard Crocker, the boss of Tammany, who was engaged in an earnest conversation with the baggage agent of the braves. "Thurman," said Brennen positively, in answer to a question as to the vicepresidential choice of the Hall. Mr. Crocker was not less positive. "We are for Thurman for Vice-president, and the only possible man for the President. You can put it down that Tammany has no quarrel with Cleveland. He has given the country such an administration

QUARRELING DELEGATES.

Some of the Statesmen Are Left Out in the Division of Honors.

Sr. Louis, June 4.—Ail day long, and far into the night, the various State delegations were meeting separately, and organizing for the convention—that is, choosing their representatives on its working committees, besides electing members of the national Democratic committee. A few of the delegations were not complete, and, in such cases, it was decided to hold no session until to-morrow morning, when all the members will have arrived.

The Kentucky caucus proved to be anything but a love feast, and resulted in several surprises. When the meeting was called to order it was evident that the delegates were much divided in sentiment-the Thurman and Gray forces being evenly balanced, and both ardent for their own candidates. The officers of the delegation were elected without much trouble, James A. McKenzie being elected chairman: John D. Harris, vice-president for Kentucky; Heary Watterson, who, it had been expected, would be the chairman, member of the committee on resolutions; John B. Castleman, member of the committee on organization, and Robt. Riddle, member of the committee on credentails. When the vote for national committeeman was taken it was found that H. D. McHenry, who had held the office for twelve years, and who enjoyed almost a prescriptive title to it, had a most dangerous opponent in P. J. Force, of the Eighth district, the latter being a most enthusiastic Thurman man. Three ballots were necessary to decide the contest, McHenry finally securing the prize by a vote of 12 to 9. The delegates were unable to agree upon a candidate for the vice-presidency, both the Thurman and Gray men standing firm, and it was finally determined to leave the question undecided for the time being. The Gray men claim a slight majority, but the Thurman men declare that they

will finally carry the day.

There was trouble in the Dakota camp. All day yesterday was passed in fruitless endeavors to effect a permanent organization, but there being two sets of delegates from that Territory, each claiming admission to the convention, it was utterly impossible for them to come to any agreement, and the convention itself will have to decide which set of delegates are entitled to seats before anything else can be done.

Illinois had a lively time, and when the dust of the scrimmage cleared away, the form of Wm. R. Morrison, the famous champion of horizontal tariff reduction, was seen to be on top of the heap. W. C. Goudy, of Chicago, had attempted to join forces with the friends of Gen. J. C. Black for the double purpose of putting Goudy at the head of the Illinois delegation, thus depriving Morrison of any chance of being a dark-horse for the vice-presidency while correspondingly increasing the chances of with the friends of Gray, and after a hard fight defeated the Goudy-Black allies, horse, foot and dragoon. Morrison was made chairman of the gation, and E. M. Phelps, of Chicago, a rival of Goudy's, was elected as the representative of Illinois on the national Democratic com-

A couple of fierce contests developed at the meeting of the Minnesota delegation. They were over the places of national committeemen

and member of the committee to notify the President of his nomination. The delegation organized by electing P. B. Winston, of Minneapolis, chairman, and E. C. Stringer, of Hastings, secretary. Two delegates-at-large, Mayor Robert A. Smith, of St. Paul, and Michael Doran, chairman of the State committee, were nominated for the national committee, and after seventeen ballots, every one being a tie, the election was laid over until 9 o'clock to-morrow. Mayor A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, and Mayor J. L. Ludwig, of Winona, were nominated for members of the notification committee, but another dead-look occurring, this was also laid over.

also laid over.

In the Massachusetts caucus, the Hon, F. O. Prince, member of the national Democratic committee, was nominated to succeed himself and unanimously elected, but the chairman then presented the following letter from Mr. Prince:

To the Massachusetts Delegation to the National

Democratic Convention:

As several of the delegates have asked me if I desire a re-election to the national Democratic committee, I write to say that, should any of my friends propose me for the office, or take any action in the matter, I am not a candidate for the honor. After a continuous service of twenty-eight years on the committee, it is time for me to, etire. Furthermore, there are reasons, unnecessary to state here, which will not allow me to serve longer if elected. This declination is made without reserve, and there is no Blaine ambiguity to be found between the lines of this note. Let me improve the occasion to express my cordial thanks for the confidence reposed in me by the Democracy of Massachusetts in selecting me for so many years as their representative in the committee. I fully appreciate the honor, and shall always retain a grateful recollection of it.

THE COMMITTEES.

List of the Committee on Resolutions and of National Committeemen.

St. Louis, June 5.—The following is the committee on resolutions and a list of the national committeemen that will be reported to the national convention to-morrow afternoon. Three State delegations had not as yet completed their organization at midnight to-night, and several others had not yet decided on their national committeemen. The committee on resolutions

is as follows:

California—Clay W. Taylor. Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson. Connecticut-Alfred E. Burr. Delaware -- W. F. Causey. Georgia-F. G. Dubigmon. Illinois-N. E. Worthington. Indiana-David Turpie. lows-F. W. Lehman. Kansas—J. G. Lowe. Kentucky—Henry Watterson. Louisiana—John Dymond. Maine—A. W. Madigan.

Massachusetts—J. W. Cunningham.

Maryland—A. P. Gorman. Michigan-Geo. M. Yaple. Minnesota-E. C. Stringer. Nebraska-Jas. E. North. North Carolina-Richard Battle. Nevada-M. B. Garraghan. New Hampshire-J. C. Moore. New Jersey-Leon Abbett. New York-Edward Cooper. Ohio-L. E. Neal. Oregon-M. S. Heltman. Pennsylvania--Wm. Mutchler. Rhode Island--Joseph Metcalfe. South Carolina-John T. Sloan, Tennessee-Lillard Thompson. Texas-Geo. Clark. Vermont-John H. Senter. Virginia-P. W. McKinney. Wisconsin-W. H. S. Eaman

West Virginia—Wesley Mallahan.
The national committee is constituted as folws:
Alabama—H. C. Semple.

Alabama—H. C. Semple. California—M. F. Farpey. Colorado-Charles S. Thomas. Connecticut-W. H. Barnum. Illinois-E. M. Phelps. Indiana-Simon P. Sheerin. Iowa-J. J. Richardson. Kansas-W. C. Blair. Kentucky-Henry D. McHenry. Louisiana-James Jeffries. Maine—Arthur Sewall.

Massachusstts—Charles D. Lewis. Michigan—O. M. Barnes.
Mississippi—C. A. Johnson.
Nebraska—James E. Boyle.
Nevada—R. P. Keating.
New Hampshire—A. W. Sulloway.
New Jersey—Miles Ross. New York-Herman Oelrichs. North Carolina-M. W. Ransom. Ohio-Calvin S. Brice. Rhode Island-J. B. Barnaby. South Carolina—F. W. Dawson. Tennessee—P. H. Looney. Texas-O. P. Holt. Virginia-John S. Barbour. Wisconsin-John L. Mitchell. West Virginia-W. M. Clements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Dran

A Boom for Carlisle Would Have Been Started if Ohio Had Disagreed. Special to the Indianapolis Journa.

Sr. Louis, June 4.-It is said to-night that, had Judge Thurman failed to receive the support of the Ohio delegation, a formidable boom would have been started for Speaker Carlisle for second place on the ticket. The story goes that 5,000 badges with the Speakers picture had been stowed away in a room at the Southern, ready to be unloaded as soon as the news that Ohio had disagreed was made public; that Henry Watterson, Morrison, Randall and other leading Democrats would have openly espoused the Speaker's candidacy, and that to pave the way in the con-vention. "Nick" Worthington, of Illinois, would have submitted a resolution at the outset of the proceedings, paying a tribute to Thurman's devotion to, and services in, the cause of the Democratic party, and regretting that he had reached an age when it would be neither right nor just to call upon him to serve the people again. Then an effort would have been to carry Carlisle through on atidal wave. But the action of the Ohio delegation knocked this little scheme in the head and the Carlisle boom and the Carlisle badges will be put upon the shelf, maybe to be brought out and dusted four years from

Tammany at Gray's Home. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Sr. Louis, June 4.-The restaurants are crowded beyond their capacities, and the saloons are so thronged with thirsty folks that ingress is almost an impossibility. Nearly all the delegates have now arrived. The few stragglers expected to-night will not add materially to the size of the crowd. The Tammany Hall special train, which arrived about o'clock this morning, made a stop at Union City, Ind., Gov. Gray's home. and addresses were made to the people by Roswell P. Flower and John C. O'Donahue, Gray arches were up in the place, and banners bearing Gra mottoes were flying about. Mr. Flower said that if Gray secured the nomination for Vice-president, Tammany would take off their coats and work for him, and if Thurman was nominated they would expect the same hearty co-op eration from good old, hon-est, Democratic Indiana." His remarks were cheered. O'Donohue, who is strong Thurman man, and who never loses an opportunity to get in a point for him, wound up his remarks by proposing three cheers for Cleveland, Thurman and Democratic victory. They were given with a vim. This would indicate that while the people at Grav's home were for him, they were not entirely wrapt up in his candidacy, and were willing to accept another man and support him.

Sewing-Machine Works Destroyed.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—The extensive shops of the St. John Sewing-machine Company were totally destroyed by fire, late this afternoon, together with an immense stock of seasoned walnut lumber. The shops are in the extreme western part of the city, and the department could get but little water on the flames. The loss aggregates \$30,000; fully in-

Glass Factories to Shut Down.

St. Louis, June 4.—The glass manufacturers of the United States have been contemplating the advisability of closing down this summer, and by agreement of the leading manufacturers it was thought advisable to close down on June 15, indefinitely. Messages have been fiving around the country very freely to that effect, and a leading Ohio manufacturer says the shutdown will occur as indicated.

Yesterday's Election in Oregan. The Portland, Ore., June 4.—The Republicans confidently claim the election of Hermann for Congress by not less than 1,500 majority. The Legislature is claimed by the Republicans on a joint ballot. Owing to the length of the ticket the count is proceeding very slowly, and the result will not be known until very late.

Two hundred weeks' indemnity in accident in surance in the preferred occupations, upon a \$5,000 policy, containing all the other new features, at a cost of about \$1 per month and the full amount of the death indemnity, for a temporary disability in all classes, places the Equitable Accident Association, of Binghamton, N. Y., ahead of all the accident insurance companies and associations.

BAD NEWS FROM SHERIDAN

The General Suffers Another and Very Alarming Attack of Heart Failure.

Preceded by a Hemorrhage, the Blood Being Dark and Thickly Clotted—All the Physicians and the Family in Attendance.

Washington, June 4.—At 2:45 o'clock all the doctors were at General Sheridan's bedside. Dr. Matthews has just arrived in response to a summons. No bulletin has been issued since 5 o'clock this morning, and the attendants refuse to see reporters until after the next bulletin, which is expected very soon. The indications are that General Sheridan's condition is worse.

3:05 P. M.—Rev. Father Chappelle is now with General Sheridan. Two messengers have just now hastily entered carriages and been driven hurriedly away.

4:25 P. M.—General Sheridan has just had a

very severe hemorrhage. The blood ejected from the mouth is almost black and clotted.

8. P. M.—It is stated by one of the attendants that General Sheridan is sleeping at this hour. Rev. Dr. Chappelle has just left the house. The attack of this evening was by far the most severe that the General has yet experienced. All hope was abandoned for a time, and it was believed that it would be impossible to rally him. In addition to the oxygen treatment, a galvanized battery was used, and after a prolonged effort the General began to breathe a little more freely and became partially conscious. Soon thereafter he sank into an exhausted sleep. It is uncertain when another bulletin will be issued.

8:15 P. M.—General Sheridan had a hemorrhage this afterneon³ which induced a recurrence of the heart failure. He was on the verge of dissolution. Although he rallied, his condition is still most precarious. R. M. O'REILY, W. MATTHEWS.

CHAS. B. BYRNE.
HENRY B. YARROW.
At 10:45 P. M. the attendants at the door an nounced to the group of press representatives that General Sheridan was resting quietly and appeared to be asleep. It is announced, unofficially, to-night, that hypodermic injections of cocaine have been administered to the sick man from time to time throughout his sickness. This would go to explain his constant drowsiness.

Gen. Sheridan is now lying weak and exhaust-

ed, and in a comatose condition. He has only railied very feebly from the attack which nearly caused his death. The hemorrhage which caused the attack of heart failure came from the lungs, but was not accompanied by coughing. The blood emitted was dark and thickly clotted. A recurrence of the heart failure followed closely upon the hemorrhage. The pulse beat feebly and still more feebly, the breathing grew exceedingly labored and heavy, and the sick man's face assumed a bluish tinge. His heart ceased to beat for a few seconds, and the auxious doctors bending over him thought that all was over. Prior to this time, however, extraordinary measures had been taken to prevent or lessen the attack which the physicians knew was coming, and the system, when it see med that life was at an end, slowly and weakly responded to the treatment administered and gradually a slight rally took place. A galvanic battery was applied to the neck and head, and at last the patient was brought from the verge of the grave to consciousness again. He lay back exkausted, and everyone in the room remained anxiously watching and dreading a return of the attack. It was the worst of all his attacks, and the patient being weaker than at any other time, rallied less rapidly and more feebly to the treatment. He is extremely weak, but at times his mind is clear, though intervals of consciousness are followed by others during which he appears to only slightly realize what is going on around him. He does not talk at all, and the doctors, ever since his lungs became affected, have done all in their power to dissuade him from using his voice. It has been partly for this reason that the children have very seldom been allowed in the sick chamber. No persons are allowed to see the General except his family, and the physicians and nurse. Mrs. Sheridan remains constantly at his side, while Richard, his valet for many years, and devotedly attached to him, is also at hand ready to minister to his slightest wish. All of the doctors are present, and the Sister of Charity, who has

present, and the Sister of Charity, who has been in almost constant attendance ever since he became ill, is also assisted to-night by another Sister who came over from Baltimore during the day. Miss Rucker, Mrs. Sheridan's sister, is also near at all times.

Dr. Pepper was summoned from Philadelphia immediately after the General's attack this even-

ing, and is expected to reach Washington in a special train about 2 o'clock.

Numerous friends called during the evening to learn of Géneral Sheridan's condition, and all, in their sad faces, plainly showed the gravity of the information. General Rucker, the father-in-law of the General, came out of the house with his wife and daughter at about 10:30 o'clock. "The General is no better; there is no change," he said, as he slowly walked away.

It is two weeks since General Sheridan was taken ill, and it was thought a week ago that he would not survive another day. He has shown a vitality that has astonished every one, and, as one of the physicians said, "His determination

one of the physicians said, "His determination has perhaps done as much for him as the doctors. He has been resolved to fight to the very end, and this fact has pulled him through in several instances where a less plucky man would have succumbed."

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Dr. Wm. Pepper was again summoned to Washington to-night for consultation in General Sheridan's case, and he left here on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad at 11:30. The doctor said, be-

fore leaving, that he had been in constant tele-

graphic communication with the General's

physicians all day, and had been informed that

the unfavorable symptoms have recurred, with

a renewal of the alarming failure of the heart's action and congestive conditions. Further than this he did not care to speak.

The General's Condition this Morning.

Washington, May 5—12:15 a. m.—There has been no material change in General Sheridan's condition since the last report. He has been sleeping restfully nearly all the evening.

"R. M. O'REILLY.
"WASHINGTON MATTHEWS."

It is stated that there will be no more bulletins

It is stated that there will be no more bullet to-night.

Labor and Industrial Notes.

Philadelphia Record.

Boston buyers have asked Michigan farmers to wash their wool.

At Rusk, Tex., a fifty-ton charcoal furnace will be established.

Forty German families have established a colony at Marienfeldt, Tex.

The employes of the Joliet (Ill.) steel-works were granted a 10 per cent. advance last week.

Foreigners have so overcrowded the building

trades in New York city that many mechanics find themselves idle. Nearly 150 wholesale dealers of San Francisco will close their stores at 2 o'clock on Saturday, during June and July.

during June and July.

The men employed in the Eiffel tower, at Paris, have struck for an increase of pay as they go higher. They have been receiving 80 cents a

A Lincoln (Neb.) firm with a capital of \$5.

000,000, will develop coal lands and establish furnaces near Alva, Misa, and will put up an iron and steel plant at Omaha, Neb.

Maryland's syster output comes from about 200 miles of fisheries. The annual production is over 10,000,000 oysters, worth about \$5,000,-

000, of which about \$2,000,000 is made by the 55,000 employes.

During the first quarter of this year English ship-yards have had orders for 380 vessels. The capacity of these will be 594.000 tons. Up to March 31, 1887, the output was 327 vessels, with

Aluminum bronze, with a tensile strength varying from 75,000 to 90,000 pounds to the square inch, is being manufactured at Lockport, N. Y. This metal is equal to cast steel and its compressing capacity is four times that

of cast brass.

There are 163 cigar factories in California, where only white men are employed, and 144 factories where none but Chimamen can get work. Of the former 118 are in San Francisco and Oakland, and there are 114 Chinese places in the same cities.

California is like every other place. The San Francisco Report says: "If a man come hither without capital, and unprepared to wait, or if he be poorly equipped with knowledge or handicapped by bad habits, he will find the fight for life as hard here as anywhere, and harder."

Large copper smelting-works have just been established near Proceedt, A. T. This firm's output is not controlled by the French syndicate

which has charge of almost the whole outputs of this country. W. A. Clark, an Arisona miner, says that copper is the hardest thing in the world to form a "trust" on, as the copper beds are almost unlimited.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Veteran's View of the Chicago Tribune's
Warfare.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If the Republicans of Indiana are proportionately affected by the course of the Chicago Tribune and the Democratic and mugwump newspapers to the number in this locality, Judge Gresham should devoutly pray the Lord to deliver him from such friends. I am no enemy of Judge Gresham's, but while he sits under the droppings of the Tribune's sanctum and permits, unchallenged, the attacks of that paper on General Harrison and other aspirants for the presidency, I speak of what I do know, that in the event of his nomination at Chicago, many of the Republicans of this locality would give him but a half-hearted support, and some of them even go so far as to say they would not vote for him. I, nowever, am not one of them. If the feeling and temper of the Republicans in this locality is any indication of what the State would do, Judge Greeham's nomination would leave the State not much in doubt, but surely Democratic in November next. I have been a voter in Indiana since 1836, at

which time I voted for Gen. William H. Harrison and again in 1840. During my residence in the State I have not been an indifferent observer of its politics, nor of the character and standing of its leading men, and have decided convictions of their relative strength before the people, and give it as my opinion and honest con-victions, worth much or little, that Gen. Ben Harrison is five thousand votes stronger in this State than any man named for the presidency. not excepting Judge Gresham. No one, it seems to me, who lays any claim to political sagacity, can read the Chicago Tribune, Herald and the mugwump papers and fail to see, whether they intend it or not, that they are acting in the interest of the Democratic party. It is manifest that the Democrats and mugwumps that are booming Gresham are doing so for the purpose of alluring the Repub-licans from the point of the greatest danger to the success of the Democratic party, viz., the State of Indiana; for right well they know that with Gen. Ben Harrison at the head of the ticket, Indiana is lost to the Democracy; with any other of the aspirants named they will have a fighting chance for the State. Hence their efforts to disparage the standing of General Harrison. With him, Indiana is safely Republican; with any other, I greatly fear she will find no abiding place in the pyramid of Republican States. Then let me ask, would it be wise to give up a certainty for an uncertainty? Let our delegates, when they assemble at Chicago, act judiciously and wisely; look alone to merit and availability, and we will have no fear of the K. G. SHRYOCK. final outcome.

ROCHESTER, Ind., June 1. Playing "Go to See." To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Did you ever watch a beyy of little girls from four to six playing "keep house and go to see?" There is no harm in it, but there is a world of enjoyment to the girls and of amusement to those who look on. They nurse their dolls as tenderly as real mothers nurse sure-enough babies, dress them as fantastically and address them as tenderly, varying their attentions to the dear little creatures by vigorous spankings oceasionally, and wall-merited scoldings. Then comes the heaven of motherhood, "going to see," and taking the baby, dressed in its Sundays. Then the conversation and conduct wax doubly interesting, as each mother tells what her baby does and says, how its health is, and what doctor she employs when it is very sick, and then comes the elaborate tea. The cups and plates are real but diminitive, while the tea and cakes are imaginary, but the table-talk and table-manners are of the regulation style. He is a morose old churl, unfit to live, who does not enjoy such an occasion. The little girls evidently do, for every generation indulges in it, notwitstanding these occasions often end in serious discords. Well, the national convention last week reminded me very much of one of these "go to see" performances, the difference being chiefly in the fact that these performers were full grown men, and some of them eminent men. They went through all the motious of a national convention with much precision-temporary organization, permanent organization, committee on credentials, committee on platform, and so on, culminating in nominations; differing from ordinary national conventions in winding up, like their prototype childs' party, with more than one serious quarrel. While they stuck to prohibition alone and took on nothing but the Sabbath, and polygamy, and divorce

laws, there was no trouble; but the women in the convention determined to have woman in the platform, cost what it might, and they got just enough in to drive off the cons and not enough to satisfy the pros. Then came the tariff ques-tion. As the resolution was reported from the committee it was sufficiently free trade to pass muster in any Democratic convention, but the Pennsylvania delegate insisted on a genuine Republican declaration of protection, and Chairman St. John put the amendment and declared it carried, whereupon the howl was immense and intense, and has not ceased yet, because the official copy of the platform overriding the decision of the chair omits the protection amendment, while the truthful report, sent out by the press, contains it, giving occasion for some peace-maker to interfere with the classic advice which many a mother has had to use to quell the closing scene of the "go to see" party of her little ones:

y of her little ones:

Children, you should never let
Your angry passions rise up so;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes out so.

The upshot of all this remains to be seen When the women began to parse the woman plank the next morning, they cried out with one accord, "Sold! No woman suffrage there. This whale will play with no such a tub," or words to that effect; while the others saw woman suffrage there big as a mountain, and in the most offensive garb. As the protectionists saw in the official report that their amendment was omitted and the others saw it inserted in the unofficial then there were hot words. All that comes of scattering too much. If they had stuck to one dea there would have been no trouble. But the principal feature of this convention is the gravity and evident sincerity with which they play national convention while having no following behind them. It more than twenty years since these men began their "separate political action," yet in 1884 they gave St. John only 150,000 in an aggregate vote of almost 11,000,000, or one in seventy of the voters of the Nation. In 1886, an off year, they counted nearly 300,000 on local elections, yet in 1887 the vote in the States that held elections fell off more than 28 per cent. of the vote of the preceding year. It looks very much like child's play for grave preachers, professors and other learned men to go so solemnly through the forms of a national convention of a party which, in twenty years, has attained the strength of only about one in sixty or seventy of the popular vote: but they went through the forms, however, humbly hoping that some time in the ages to come the perverse voter would attain their heavenly ideal, and vote for prohibi-

Obstuary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., June 4.—Mrs. Lottie
Woody, after being confined to her bed for several months past with consumption, died yester-

day afternoon. The funeral will occur at the

family residence, to-morrow afternoon. Mrs.

Woody was the wife of Maj. E. M. Woody, one

of the prominent dry goods merchants of this city.

ELKHART, Ind., June 4.—Samuel Barger, one of Elkhart's oldest and most widely-known citizens, died suddenly of heart disease, last night. He was eighty years of age.

Louisville, Ky., June 4.—Ex-Gov. William Johnson died at his home at Bardstown, at 2 p. M., to-day, at the age of seventy-two. The cause was a complication of ailments.

ATHENS, Ga., June 4.—Rev. Dr. Pridgern some weeks ago preached his own funeral sermon, and now he is about to contest his own will. When asked about it, he declared that what had once been done could not be undone without sufficient cause, and as he considered himself dead since his funeral sermon he can only proceed in the legal way to have his will set aside. He sought to keep his coffin in the house, but his wife, who is his second mate, objected. The disagreement growing out of this has deepened, until now the old man desires to recall the will by which he left her his small

The Turbulent Porter Boys.

Paris, Tenn., June 4.—This evening Dudley Porter, a son of ex-Gov. James D. Porter, was shot and killed by Alex. D. White, cashier of the Commercial Bank. Porter had accossed White and made a motion as if to draw his pistol. Earlier in the evening, Kennedy Porter, another son of the ex-Governor, assaulted Bill Edmunds and shot him three times. His wounds are serious. Edmunds had shot Porter some

possessions. Undue influence is the reason he

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

R. R. Bowker's paper on "London as a Literary Center," in June Harper, will be interesting to readers of modern English fiction, containing, as it does, descriptions and portraits of many of the most popular novelists. Among the portraits are those of Thomas Hardy, H. Rider Haggard, Robert Louis Steverson, Mrs. Oliphant, Ann Thackeray, Richey and Charlotte M. Yonge. Mrs. Muloch Craik's portrait forms the frontispiece. "Sketches of Capri." by Mary E. Vandyne, is an attractively illustrated article. Under the head of "The Central State," Robert Hay, of the United States geological service, furnishes a comprehensive "write-up" of the physical features and re-sources of Kansas. "Two Countries." by Henry James, is a tragic tale of the sufferings and final suicide of a young American woman who married an Englishman, and failed to bring her brother and husband into harmony on the subect of the merits of their respective countries. The tragedy would be more harrowing, per-haps, if the personages had been made to seem less upreal. In his "Studies of the Great West" Charles Dudley Warner still lingers in Chicago and finds there many things worthy of praise. In the first chapter of his new serial, "Annie Kilburn," Mr. Howells succeeds in introducing an unusual number of common-place and disagreeable characters. The scene of the story is laid in a Massachusetts village. "Sur Choirs in New York" is an article in which few readers will probably take much interest. The supply of modern verse having, apparently, proved unsatisfactory the magazine has recently fallen into the way of reproducing the work of earlier writers. In this number the pathetic osl'ad, "The Cruelty of Barbara Allen," appears with illustrations by Abbey. Wordsworth's son-net, "Life with You Lambs," is accompanied with a full-page illustration from a drawing by Alfred Parsons.

Scribner for June opens with the first of series of articles on "The Building of a Railway." by Thomas Curtis Clark. This installment, after giving a brief history of the evolution of the railway after the discovery of steam power and the invention of the locomotive, describes the first steps taken in the building of a roed in a way not only instructive but very interesting. The illustrations show some of the great feats of engineering found on roads in various parts of this country. "A London Life" is the title of a new serial by Henry James, and judging by the first chapter it is to be a very dismal sort of life indeed. A. B. Ward presents some very rose-colored views of hospital life in New York, from the stand-point of an invalid. Methods of the leading hospitals are described and the article is attractively illustrated. Augustine Birrell discusses the literary style of Cardinal Newman. A short story with some very thrilling situations is "Lalor Abboo Singh," by George H. Jessop. It is the fashion now for educators to study carefully the ways and the amusements of children, and it was probably a scientific purpose that led Prof. G. Stanley Hall to observe so closely the pastimes of a family of boys who played in the sand, and to tell in such detail the nowise remarkable "Story of a Sand Pile."

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Helen Gray Cone, L.

Frank Tooker, W. A. Leahy, Julia C. R. Dorr
and A. Lampmann are the poetical contribu-

The contributors to the June Forum take a wide range, education, social, financial and moral topics being considered under a variety of subdivisions. Prof. Andrew J. White presents a plan for the establishment of "The Next American University," which deserves consideration by those millionaires who contemplate the endowment of educational institutions. Senstor Wade Hampton tells "What Negro Supremacy Means" to the Southern whites who cherish a fixed belief in the inferiority of the black race. A phase of the industrial question is treated of by W. H. Mallock under the title "Poverty, Sympathy and Economics." Another feature of it is considered by Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, who suggests some Remedies for Railway Troubles." G. K. Gilbert contributes a scientific article on "Changes of Level of the Great Lakes;" Judge W. D. Kelley criticises the Presidents plan for "Revolutionizing the Revenue System." Bishop Gil-more urges the teaching of religion in the pubic schools, and Senator J. F. Wilson discusses "Government Regulation of Railways." An "ay by Howard Crosby on "The Haste to Be b;" another by Julia Ward Howe on "Men, en and Money," and a paper by Prof. F. A.

Under the title of "A Great Show," Professor Alfred Church describes the combats of the gladiators with bulls and lions in the arena of ancient Rome for the young readers of St. Nicholas. The story is well told, the repulsive features being only touched upon lightly, and, with the illustrations, gives a vivid picture of the savage sports. Thomas Nelson Page gives another chapter of the adventures of "Two Little Confederates" in Virginia. "Cats Cradle," by Celia Thaxter, is the story of a cat which saved a little boy's life by its mewing. "The Men Who Died" is a pathetic Memorial day story. Louise Chandler Moulton contributes a biographical sketch of Louisa M. Alcott. Several

pretty poems, some stories for very little folks, a chapter from "The Mill on the Floss," help to make up an excellent number.

The Art Age for June contains the usual profusion of decorative designs, among them study of snow-balls, chrysanthemums for a fan, Japanese anemones for a vase, and a colored plate of "roses," by Victor Dangon. Two practical articles, specially timely and valuable, are those on the "Science of Landscape" and on "Landscape Painting in Water-colors." There is also an excellent review of the landscapes in

also an excellent review of the landscapes in the recent exhibitions. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union square.

A supplement with the June Art Age is a photogravure of a snow scene after a painting by Dubois F. Hasbrouck, a rising artist. Miniature reproductions of several paintings on exhibition at the Academy of Design are also given. There is the usual artistic and literary

Gov. Hill, of New York, yesterday signed the bill abolishing hanging for all murders committed after Jan. 1, 1889, and substituting death by electricity therefor.

rossip which makes this magazine attractive to

on-professional readers. Gillis Bros. & Turn-

Baker Bros, of Louisville, Ky., general furnishers, made a general assignment yesterday. Assets, \$14.000, largely real estate; liabilities, \$10,000. The cause was general duliness of the trade. Joseph A. and P. T. Baker constitute the firm.

At Nashville, Tenn., Henry Maroney and Frank Green, brakemen on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, quarreled in the railroad yards and got into a fight, in which Green stabbed Maroney six times, causing death within ten minutes. Green was at once arrested. Maroney lived in Evansville, Ind., where he leaves a widow and one child.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs of 248 Eighth

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured. Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street,

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.